UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25859
28 May 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3225th meeting, on 28 May 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "An agenda for peace: preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping":

"In accordance with its statement of 29 October 1992 (S/24728), the Security Council held a special meeting devoted to the Secretary-General's report entitled 'An Agenda for Peace' (S/24111). This meeting concluded the present stage of the examination of this report by the Council. On this occasion, the Council wishes to express once again its gratitude to the Secretary-General for this report.

"The Security Council recommends that all States make participation in and support for international peace-keeping a part of their foreign and national security policy. It considers that United Nations peace-keeping operations should be conducted in accordance with the following operational principles consistent with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations: a clear political goal with a precise mandate subject to periodic review and to change in its character or duration only by the Council itself; the consent of the government and, where appropriate, the parties concerned, save in exceptional cases; support for a political process or for the peaceful settlement of the dispute; impartiality in implementing Security Council decisions; readiness of the Security Council to take appropriate measures against parties which do not observe its decisions; the right of the Security Council to authorize all means necessary for United Nations forces to carry out their mandate and the inherent right of United Nations forces to take appropriate measures for self-defence. In this context, the Security Council emphasizes the need for the full cooperation of the parties concerned in implementing the mandates of peace-keeping operations as well as relevant decisions of the Security Council and stresses that peace-keeping operations should not be a substitute for a political settlement nor should they be expected to continue in perpetuity.

"The Security Council has studied thoroughly the recommendations of the Secretary-General contained in 'An Agenda for Peace'. It pays tribute

to the valuable contributions made by the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations and other relevant bodies of the General Assembly. These discussions and consultations make it possible to formulate more clearly the common priorities of the Member States.

"In the context of the rapid growth in and new approaches to peace-keeping operations, the Security Council commends the initial measures taken by the Secretary-General to improve the capacity of the United Nations in this field. It believes that bold new steps are required and invites all Member States to make their views known to the Secretary-General and the Secretary-General to submit by september 1993 a further report addressed to all the Members of the United Nations containing specific new proposals for further enhancing these capabilities including:

- the strengthening and consolidation of the peace-keeping and military structure of the Secretariat, including creation of a plans and current operations directorate reporting to the Under-Secretary-General for Peace-keeping Operations to facilitate planning and to enhance coordination;

- notification by Member States of specific forces or capabilities which, with the approval of their national authorities, they could make available on a case-by-case basis to the United Nations for the full spectrum of peace-keeping or humanitarian operations; in this context the Council welcomes the Secretary-General's effort to ascertain the readiness and availability of Member States' forces or capabilities for peace-keeping operations and encourages Member states to cooperate in this effort;

- the feasibility of maintaining a limited revolving reserve of equipment commonly used in peace-keeping or humanitarian operations;

- elements for inclusion in national military or police training programmes for peace-keeping operations to prepare personnel for a United Nations peace-keeping role, including suggestions concerning the feasibility of conducting multinational peace-keeping exercises;

- refinement of standardized procedures to enable forces to work together more effectively;

- developing the non-military elements of peace-keeping operations.

"In view of the mounting cost and complexity of peace-keeping operations, the Security Council also requests the Secretary-General in his report to address measures designed to place them on a more solid and durable financial basis, taking into account where appropriate the Volcker-Ogata report and addressing the necessary financial and managerial reforms, diversification of funding, and the need to ensure adequate resources for peace-keeping operations and maximum transparency and accountability in the use of resources. In this context the Council recalls that, in accordance with the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, financing of peace-keeping operations is the collective responsibility of all Member States. It calls upon all Member States to pay their assessed

contributions in full and on time and encourages those States which can do so to make voluntary contributions.

"The Security Council expresses gratitude to the soldiers and civilians who have served or are serving in United Nations peace-keeping operations. It pays tribute to the courageous nationals of dozens of States who were killed or wounded while fulfilling their duty to the United Nations. It also strongly condemns attacks on United Nations peace-keepers and declares its determination to undertake more decisive efforts to ensure the security of United Nations personnel in the course of fulfilling their duties.

"In accordance with Chapter VI of the Charter, the Security Council notes the necessity to strengthen the United Nations potential for preventive diplomacy. It welcomes General Assembly resolution 47/120. It notes with satisfaction the increased use of fact-finding missions. It invites Member States to provide the Secretary-General with relevant detailed information on situations of tension and potential crisis. It invites the Secretary-General to consider appropriate measures for strengthening the Secretariat capacity to collect and analyse information. The Security Council recognizes the importance of new approaches to prevention of conflicts, and supports preventive deployment, on a case-by-case basis, in zones of instability and potential crisis the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

"The Security Council underlines the close link which may exist, in many cases, between humanitarian assistance and peace-keeping operations and highly appreciates recent efforts by the Secretary-General aimed at further improvement of coordination among Member States and relevant agencies and organizations, including non-governmental organizations. It reiterates, in this context, its concern that humanitarian personnel should have unimpeded access to those in need.

"The Security Council reaffirms the importance it attaches to the role of regional arrangements and organizations and to coordination between their efforts and those of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security. The Council welcomes the readiness of Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations or arrangements, to cooperate with the United Nations and other Member States by providing their particular resources and capabilities for peace-keeping purposes. The Security Council, acting within the framework of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, calls upon regional organizations and arrangements to consider ways and means of enhancing their contributions to the maintenance of peace and security. For its part the Security Council expresses its readiness to support and facilitate, taking into account specific circumstances, peace-keeping efforts undertaken in the framework of regional organizations and arrangements in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter. The Security Council looks forward to the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations.

"The Security Council draws attention to the increasing significance of post-conflict peace-building. The Council is convinced that in present circumstances peace-building is inseparably linked with the maintenance of peace.

"The Security Council stresses the value of high-level meetings of the Security Council and expresses its intention to convene such a meeting on the subject of peace-keeping in the near future."

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/958
S/25860
28 May 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 143
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND
HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 25 May 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a Declaration adopted by the member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference at the United Nations on 29 May 1993, on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (see annex).

I would appreciate it if you would kindly have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 143, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jamsheed K. A. MARKER
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Declaration adopted on 24 May 1993 by the member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference at the United Nations on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

The position of the member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina has been comprehensively outlined in the resolution adopted by the 21st Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Karachi from 25 to 29 April 1993.

The Islamic countries are committed to the implementation of a comprehensive peace plan in Bosnia and Herzegovina based on the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the accepted norms of international relations. Such a plan must halt the Serbian aggression, reverse it through withdrawals from all territories occupied by the use of force and "ethnic cleansing", and fully restore the territorial integrity, unity and sovereignty of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Vance-Owen Peace Plan, sponsored by the United Nations and the European Community, did not fully conform to the above-mentioned principles for a just and durable peace settlement in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This plan was nevertheless accepted by the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the interest of achieving peace and bringing an end to the suffering of the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Unfortunately, the Serbian aggressor, after considerable procrastination, refused to endorse the Vance-Owen Plan.

The United Nations Security Council had adopted several resolutions which endorsed the principles for peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Yet, effective enforcement action against the Serbs was long delayed by their promises to consider acceptance of the Vance-Owen Peace Plan. It is now clear that these offers of cooperation by the Serbian party were only a ploy to delay effective international action to enforce the decisions of the Security Council. This delay has allowed the aggression to continue and the ethnic cleansing to proceed apace against the Bosnian Muslims.

The Organization of the Islamic Conference has consistently insisted on urgent enforcement action, including the lifting of the discriminatory arms embargo against Bosnia and Herzegovina and recognition of its right to individual and collective self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations. These demands for enforcement action, which are in full conformity with the principles of that Charter and the dictates of peace and justice, have not been accepted by certain members of the Security Council.

The member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference are gravely concerned that the Serbian aggression and genocide against the people of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina have continued, in particular the intensification of the Serbian offensive in eastern Bosnia, which has been accompanied by an escalation in Serbian military operations against Muslim towns in the north of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Islamic countries are also anguished by the resumption of the military offensive by Croat forces in the central, southern and western parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The hopes for peace of the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the world community were kindled by the forthright statements emanating from the new Administration in the United States of America. These statements had expressed a willingness to consider the lifting of the arms embargo against Bosnia and Herzegovina and to contemplate the use of force to secure enforcement of the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council.

The Joint Action Programme announced on 22 May 1993 in Washington has disappointed the member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference. This programme was announced without consulting the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The programme appears to accept the status quo imposed by the use of force and ethnic cleansing in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The programme falls severely short of the consensus decision on Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted by the London Conference and seems to give up hope of implementing the Vance-Owen Peace Plan. It would deny the right of self-defence to Bosnia and Herzegovina and defer any effective enforcement action.

The member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) are convinced that the result of adopting a strategy which fails to reverse aggression in Bosnia and Herzegovina will have consequences which go far beyond the borders of this State. It will encourage further aggression not only in other parts of the Balkans but in many other regions of the world where small and vulnerable States coexist with larger and more powerful neighbours. It will also seriously erode the credibility of the Security Council and particularly of its permanent members. The OIC member States note with understanding the negative response of the President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Joint Action Programme. In this context, the OIC member States welcomed the statement made by the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina indicating the shortcomings and deficiencies of the Joint Action Programme.

The OIC member States believe that those who have advocated against effective enforcement action in Bosnia and Herzegovina have not served the cause of peace and international stability. The right of a State to self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations cannot be abrogated even by a resolution of the Security Council. To refrain from action under Chapter VII of the Charter, because of a presumed risk to United Nations peacekeepers is tantamount to acceptance of Serbian blackmail. The OIC member States reiterate that they are fully prepared to contribute troops for United Nations peace-keeping operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The deployment of such contingents should be accepted by the United Nations so long as this has the agreement of the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina. No troops should be deployed on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina without the express consent of the legitimate Government of that country.

The OIC member States appeal to the conscience of the world to seek justice in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The peoples of the world must press their Governments to live up to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

The OIC member States urge the world community and the Security Council to take forceful and decisive steps for peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina. These actions must include the following:

1. Lifting of the arms embargo against Bosnia and Herzegovina;

2. Use of force against heavy weapons that are being employed against civilian population centres in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

3. Interdiction of arms supplies to the Serbs;

4. Revision of the mandate of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina to enable it to take enforcement action;

5. Expansion of these forces by addition of troops from other countries, including Islamic countries;

6. Early establishment of the War Crimes Tribunal to deal with "ethnic cleansing" and to punish war crimes and crimes against humanity;

7. The safe return of the Bosnian refugees to their homes under the peace arrangements for Bosnia and Herzegovina;

8. A decision by the Security Council and its permanent members not to accept the unjust fait accompli in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In case the United Nations Security Council remains unable to take effective enforcement action in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the member States of OIC will seek to reconvene urgently the United Nations General Assembly and secure its approval to enforce the decisions of the international community against the Serbian aggressor for the restoration of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity of Bosnia and Herzegovina, thus ensuring durable and comprehensive peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The OIC member States express their solidarity with the people and Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina and pledge to offer them all possible assistance in exercising their right to individual and collective self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.